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COSTA RICA.

Report from Limon, fruit port.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Goodman reports:

Week ended September 5. Estimated population, 6,000. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.
Aug. 30	San Jose	Boston	45	12	0
31	Prinz Aug. Wilhelm	New York	131	106	11
Sept. 2	Birchton	Port Inglis	25	0	0
2	Cartago	New Orleans	86	4	61
4	Reventazon	New York	55	5	0

One bill of health for Panaman port viséed, and certificates issued to 37 passengers bound for Colon.

CUBA.

Report from Cienfuegos—Inspection and fumigation of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Villoldo reports, September 7:

Week ended September 5.

Bills of health issued	4
Vessels inspected prior to departure	1
Vessels not inspected prior to departure	3
Members of crews inspected	28
Members of crews not inspected	97

The Norwegian steamship *Ole Bull*, bound for a port in the United States via Habana, which arrived at this port with cattle from Cartagena, Colombia, was fumigated by the Cuban authorities.

No quarantinable diseases have been reported during the week and the general health conditions are satisfactory.

Report from Habana—Inspection and fumigation of vessels—History of yellow fever cases previously reported—Measures to prevent spread—Increase of Stegomyia mosquitoes.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Amesse reports, September 14:

Week ended September 12.

Vessels inspected	10
Bills of health issued	14
Members of crews of outgoing vessels inspected	794
Passengers of outgoing vessels inspected	585
Certificates of immunity to yellow fever issued	20
Certificates issued to passengers bound for New York	284
Certificates issued to passengers bound for southern ports	260
Vessels fumigated prior to sailing	3

Two new foci of yellow fever have appeared in Cuba during this period, the first, reported on September 8, at Antilla, on Nipe Bay, north coast of Oriente Province, and the second at Habana, discovered September 11, confirmed September 14.

The history of the Antilla case shows that a Spanish nonimmune left Habana August 16, proceeding directly to Antilla, where he fell ill on August 27. In the first three days of his sickness, constituting the danger period, he visited the neighboring towns of Felton and Mayari, continuing on to Santiago de Cuba, where he arrived in a serious condition on August 29, and was immediately taken to the civil hospital.

Death ensued on September 6, the autopsy disclosing characteristic lesions of the disease. A feature of great interest to sanitarians was noted in the study of this case, there appearing, among the usual phenomena, a number of white stools after the sixth day. The incidence of fatty stools in a suspicious case of fever has so often been considered a sign of sufficient importance to warrant a negative diagnosis that grave errors have doubtless frequently been made.

Investigations were made at Antilla as soon as possible and two recent suspicious deaths were discovered. A force of 200 men was detailed to carry out the usual antimosquito work, and the town was declared in quarantine, both land and marine.

The case in this city developed in the person of a Spanish nonimmune, age 22, two years in Cuba, and for the past month an employee in a canteen on San Pedro street, opposite the Machina, a district of Habana badly infested with *Stegomyia* and populated almost entirely by Spaniards, most of whom are not immune.

The boy was taken sick September 6, removing September 7 or 8 to a hotel, next door to the café. Here he remained, unattended, until September 11, when some friends called an ambulance and he was conveyed to Mercedes hospital.

The resident surgeon immediately directed he be sent to Las Animas, where he is now under treatment.

The case presents all the features of a severe attack of yellow fever, including the mucous hemorrhages and the black vomit. As in the Antilla case, diligent search has failed to reveal the original focus. For this reason, and also in view of the fact that the patient unquestionably infected numerous *Stegomyia* along the water front, rigid prophylactic measures have been instituted, including a census of the infected district and the determination of temperature twice daily of all nonimmunes employed there.

Unemployed laborers, of whom there are many, will be segregated to-day at Triscornia, where they will remain under observation five days. In the meantime the work of sulphur fumigation will be carried on vigorously.

To protect the troops at Camp Columbia, orders have been issued forbidding soldiers visiting Habana after 6 p. m.

Mosquitoes of the genus *Stegomyia* have increased in numbers enormously in the lower section of Habana during the past month. Among other breeding places found about the office of the Service was the bore of an old cannon partly buried in the pavement of the custom-house yard, a rowboat containing half a barrel of rain water, and the boxes of a number of new wagons recently landed from a steamship at the wharf.